

Flesh of berry poisonous like *S. sodomum*. Almost neglected here, being much inferior to the *Aberia affra* or kei apple, and even to *Lycium horridum*, the Cape box thorn. *S. dredgeanum* is very little better as a hedge plant than *Buddleia madagascariensis*, and, like it, will trail all over the shop and occupy much more space than it is worth."

### 1988. PYRUS SALICIFOLIA.

**Pear.**

From France. Secured by Mr. W. T. Swingle from the botanical garden at Dijon. (3 packages.)

This is a native of Siberia, having fruits resembling very small pears. It may possibly be of use as a hardy grafting stock or ornamental tree.

### 1989. PYRUS NEPALENSIS.

From France. Secured by Mr. W. T. Swingle from the botanical garden at Dijon. (3 packages.)

The tree is a native of Nepal in the Himalaya Mountains. The fruits are small red berries like those of *Crataegus* and *Sorbus*.

### 1990. COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA.

**Cotoneaster.**

From France. Secured by Mr. W. T. Swingle from the botanical garden at Dijon. (1 package.)

A shrub, native of Nepal.

### 1991. CARICA.

**Pawpaw.**

From California. Presented to Mr. D. G. Fairchild by Dr. F. Francesci, director of the gardens of the Southern California Acclimatizing Association of Santa Barbara. Received under name of *Carica quercifolia*.

This species is a native of Paraguay and is said to contain more *papain* than any other species. It is very hardy, and endures light frost without injury. A tree with the base of the trunk swollen; leaves small but not oak-like as name would imply. The fruits are only 1 inch long.

### 1992. DIOSPYROS LOTUS (?).

From Asia Minor. Presented by Dr. M. P. Parmelee, of the American mission at Trebizond.

Dr. Parmelee states that there are early and late varieties of this small tree, seeds of both of which are included. At Trebizond the fruit bears the name "Hoormah."

"Some of the date seeds were gathered in the summer (August) and I did not understand that they were not expected to ripen until December. It would seem that there are early and late varieties, the seed of which I should have kept separate. I regret that they are now mixed. The summer variety was superior in size and quality to the later ones, the larger fruit being about the size of the medlar. The smaller fruit is without seeds. The later fruit is all small, yellow in color before it is ripe, dark-brown or black and somewhat resembling raisins when ripe." This and the following (No. 1993) are doubtfully referred. Only a few pits of each were received and it was impossible to determine more accurately to what particular species each belongs.

### 1993. ZIZYPHUS (?).

From Asia Minor. Presented by Dr. M. P. Parmelee, of the American mission at Trebizond. This fruit is thought by Dr. Parmelee to be a sort of persimmon. It is borne on a small tree, and known as "Mooshmoolah."

Dr. Parmelee states in addition: "The mooshmoolah is a somewhat larger fruit than the hoormah (No. 1992), but inferior in quality to it. The seeds do not clear themselves from the pulp as do the seeds of the hoormah, and in spite of a good deal of effort to wash them out they are still covered with a sort of nap."

### 1994. ORYZA SATIVA.

**Rice.**

From Liberia. Presented by Mr. Henry O. Stewart, of Mount Coffee; a native variety called "Jahlee" in the Golah language. (1 package.)

This rice will flourish under a variety of conditions. The natives plant it because it is protected from the birds by a long beard on one of the glumes.